

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

JESSE JACKSON,

Defendant.

Case No. 2:05-CR-0008-KJD-LRL

ORDER

Presently before the Court is Defendant Jesse Jackson's Motion for Modification of a Sentence (#107).

A district court generally "may not modify a term of imprisonment once it has been imposed." 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c). An exception to this general prohibition is provided by 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2), which states:

[I]n the case of a defendant who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994(o), upon motion of the defendant ... the court may reduce the term of imprisonment, after considering the factors set forth in section 3553(a) to the extent that they are applicable, if such a reduction is consistent with applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.

18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2). This provision allows a modification of a term of imprisonment if two requirements are satisfied: "(1) the sentence is 'based on a sentencing range that has subsequently

1 been lowered by the Sentencing Commission'; and (2) 'such a reduction is consistent with applicable
2 policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.' ” United States v. Leniear, 574 F.3d 668,
3 673 (9th Cir.2009) (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2)).

4 Defendant argues that his sentence was “based on a sentencing range that has subsequently
5 been lowered by the Sentencing Commission” because his sentence was based on an offense level of
6 32 under the drug quantity table that, under Amendment 706, has been lowered to 28.¹ He contends
7 that, had he been sentenced under the current regime: his base offense level, under § 2D1.1(c), would
8 have been 28; his total offense level, after application of the two-level enhancement under § 3B1.4,
9 would have been 30; and his criminal history category, from § 4B1.1(b), would have remained
10 VI—resulting in a sentencing range of with a low of 188 months. Because that sentencing range is
11 lower than his range without Amendment 706, he contends that he is eligible for a reduction in
12 sentence.

13 The Court disagrees. Had Defendant been sentenced under Amendment 706, his sentencing
14 range would have remained 262 to 327 months by operation of the career offender guideline, §
15 4B1.1(b). United States v. Waters, 648 F.3d 1114, 1117 (9th Cir. 2011) cert. denied, 132 S. Ct. 859,
16 181 L. Ed. 2d 559 (U.S. 2011). “[A] reduction in the defendant's term of imprisonment is not
17 authorized under 18 U.S.C. 3582(c)(2) ... if ... an amendment ... is applicable to the defendant *but the*
18 *amendment does not have the effect of lowering the defendant's applicable guideline range because*
19 *of the operation of another guideline* or statutory provision.” U.S.S.G. § 1B1.10 cmt. n. 1(A)
20 (emphasis added); see also, Waters, 648 F.3d at 1117.

21 Therefore, the Court must deny Defendant’s motion.

22 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant Jesse Jackson’s Motion for
23 Modification of a Sentence (#107) is **DENIED**;

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26 ¹Defendant argues somewhat different numbers, but based on the amount of drug quantity actually used to
determine Defendant’s sentence, the new guideline range would begin at 28.

1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant's Ex Parte Motion for Appointment of Counsel
2 (#109) is **DENIED as moot.**

3 DATED this 8th day of October 2013.
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Kent J. Dawson
United States District Judge